

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. PRALL,

In support of the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Federal Relations, declaring the position of Kentucky in the existing war, delivered in the Senate of Kentucky, December 24, 1861.

MR. SPEAKER—

The committee on Federal Relations, who have instructed me to report the resolution, which is now before the Senate, have thought that inasmuch as the action of this General Assembly at an early period of the session, by which we called forth the military strength of the State, only referred, in direct terms, to the recent invasion of our soil by the Confederate armies, which we pledged the energies of the Commonwealth, with the aid of our Government, to repel, it was fit and appropriate now that we should announce that it is not the purpose of Kentucky to abandon that Government which, in this great emergency, has come so promptly to our rescue, but that we will still follow its fortunes when the theatre of the war shall be removed beyond our borders.

The committee have also attempted to compress within the compass of a single resolution, in connection with this declaration, a clear and emphatic statement of the position which Kentucky has hitherto occupied pending the great and momentous struggle of our Government against the formidable efforts which have been made for its destruction. The attitude of our State in this great crisis of the country has been the subject of constant misconception and misapprehension. At the outset of this great rebellion, with an earnest and patriotic zeal, Kentucky entered upon the work of conciliation and compromise, in the hope that her interposition might be effectual in arresting the ruin which seemed impending over the country. And even at a later period, after the fierce and bloody conflict had begun, she still so far, clung to the hope that she might yet be able to mediate for the restoration of harmony and peace, that she declined, for the time, to furnish her quota of troops or to take part in the war. And this position, which she assumed with motives so honorable and patriotic, and which was popularly denominated neutrality, has been sometimes misapprehended, but more frequently perverted by those whose wish was fitter to the treasonable thought, and has been construed as placing the State in an attitude of absolute independence and separation from the Federal Union, occupying precisely the same relations to the Government of which we form a part, and to which we have steadily adhered, and to the enemies who are attempting to destroy it. Nothing could be farther from the truth of history, nor more at variance with the lofty and patriotic sentiments and purposes of those who have guided the policy of Kentucky through this stormy period. The candid historian of these great events will record that however that policy may have seemed to change, it has been in strict adaptation to the shifting exigencies of the times, and in perfect harmony with a sentiment of loyalty deeply implanted in the hearts of our people, and which knows no change.

The neutrality which secessionists have attempted to fasten upon us, is but another name for secession, and secession under whatever name, and in whatever form and guise, has been sternly and indignantly rejected and spurned by our people as often as their voice has been spoken at the polls. And Kentucky has taken no position by any action of her Legislature, nor in the clear and statesman-like resolutions of the Senate from Kenton, (Mr. Fisk), which were adopted by the Senate in May last, nor in the forcible and luminous address of her delegates to the Border State Convention, that sat in this hall, nor in any other authoritative declaration of the State, which did not comport, in her judgment, with the clearest and fullest loyalty and the firmest adherence to the Union and the Government.

This attempted mediation of Kentucky has been from the beginning thwarted and spurned, and finally defeated by those who, in the madness of their ambitious aims, were bent upon the ruin of their country. When the Legislature met here in March, the plot of the revolutionary leaders had been so far successful that seven of the cotton States had been wildly precipitated into rebellion. But the march of the revolution seemed to have paused. Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas, had declared for the Union by a decided, and, in some of them, an overwhelming vote of their people, the last time they were permitted to vote, till they came to give their ballots at the point of secession bayonets. At once the patriotic purpose was conceived of bringing to bear the conservatism and loyalty of these and the other four adhering States of the South, and through their concentrated influence to restore the seceding States to the Union, and a convention of these eight States was called, to assemble in this city, in the month of May. Everything looked promising and hopeful for the speedy restoration of fraternity and peace. The umpire was fairly chosen. Standing thus between the extremes, and closely identified with both, it can scarcely be doubted that whatever basis of adjustment might have been proposed by the united action of this body, would have been cheerfully concurred by the North, and that the Union sentiment thus strengthened would have overwhelmed the revolutionists in the seceded States.

But unhappily for the country these agitators saw the coming triumph of the Union through the peaceful agencies which Kentucky had inaugurated. There was about to be a period of cool reflection and statesman-like deliberation, when reason could resume its sway, and the wild passions that had been aroused would have time to calm. And in these clear beams of hope to the patriot's heart, they saw the omens of their own destruction. The tell spirit of secessionism was engendered in violence. Its element was the storm, and the sunlight of truth and reflection would blast and wither it. The southern heart must be fired again—the tempest must be raised again till the surging waves should engulf the border States, and till they should be brought in to stand as a bulwark for the South, and to ward off the blow which it had provoked. Again the work of precipitation was renewed, and Sumpter fell, and Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee, were hurled into the fierce vortex of revolution, in defiance of the last expression of the will of their people. North Carolina and Tennessee had not only elected conventions overwhelmingly Union, but had refused to consider the question of a change of their political relations by voting that no conventions should be held, and their Legislatures, which had been elected long before, and without reference to the pending questions, assembled and passed the ordinances of secession. And the conventions in whose hands the people of Arkansas and Virginia

were assumed to have lodged their sovereignty, and a majority of whom had been elected as Union men, faithfully declared, and attempted to consummate the separation of their States from the Union. And before the people of these States were mocked with the force of a vote upon the ratification of these acts which were designed to seal their destinies forever, they were consummated and fastened upon them beyond the reach of any power within their limits—and an overwhelming military force was at hand to crush out, by the power of the sword, the fervid but unorganized loyalty of the people, and to intimidate into submission every freeman in whose heart there remained a lingering love for the Union of his fathers.

And in hot haste the dashed and maddened army rushed on to beleague the capital of the nation. And thus it was that our efforts to interpose and mediate were wickedly thwarted, and thus was begun the bloody and horrid war which is being so fiercely waged for the destruction of the mildest and most beneficent government ever instituted among men.

But Kentucky, although standing aloof from the conflict, was yet true to the Union. Happily the instrumentalities by which treason had manuevered and subjugated the free men of other States were not here at hand. We had not a phantasmagoria ready to pass the secession ordinance, nor to vote the six millions of dollars required by that false and recreant Kentucky, Inspector General Buckner, to enable him to arm his State Guard and enslave our people. But Kentucky was necessary to swell the grandeur of this mushroom confederacy which was to be erected upon the ruins of the Union. The solemn verdict of her people, pronounced at the polls, and through all the avenues through which the popular will could gain expression, must be reversed by the sword. And at once the Inspector General, into whose hands we had been asked to commit the destinies of the State, which he has so foully betrayed, retired into Tennessee with such of his Guard as he could seduce away, and came back at the head of a Confederate army to waste and desolate Kentucky with fire and sword, and to scourge her into submission as a chained and conquered province of the Southern Confederacy.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, attempted to trace the leading outlines of this "bloodiest picture in the book of time," and to glance at the sweeping progress of this great rebellion which Kentucky has sustained to these great events up to the time when she was startled from her dreams of conciliation and peace by the tramp of the invader upon her soil, and by the ruin of her homes, the devastation of her fields, and the murder of her citizens at the hands of those against whom, in the abounding fullness of her fraternity, she hitherto refused to strike a blow. It remains, as pertinent to the scope of the resolution before us, that I should speak very briefly of those grave and momentous subjects in their broader national bearing. Secession, or the assumption of a constitutional right in each State in the exercise of its reserved sovereignty of its motion to rend the bonds of the Union, and sever its connection with the government, is a pernicious and glaring heresy, utterly at variance with the fundamental principles which form the basis of our institutions. I am a State rights man and have always been—but I am no less a United States rights man. Ours is a complex political system, in which the wisdom of its venerable and illustrious founders happily blended in perfect harmony the power of the States in the control of their local and internal affairs, with that pervading and supreme authority of the General Government over the subjects committed to its charge, which constitutes us a nation. The Federal Union is a government, and not a confederation or a league. The bonds of the old confederation were too frail and weak to hold together a great and united people, and the constitution was adopted in its stead to "form a more perfect union." "We, the people of the United States,"—in these first words of its preamble, the constitution declares the source of its origin, and proclaims the deep and enduring foundations upon which it rests its authority. It is emphatically a government not of States, but of the people—derived from the people, sustained by the people, and in the exercise of its great functions acting directly upon the people. And a State has no more power to annul the laws of Congress, or interrupt their enforcement, than Congress has to repeal or obstruct the laws of a State. And if there be a conflict of jurisdiction, or a claim that the government has transcended its legitimate authority, there is but one tribunal competent to decide the question, and that is the Federal Judiciary. Such is our government; such is the system which our fathers framed "for themselves and their posterity." And thus with the history of the world before them, and looking with prophetic vision far into the distant future, they so formed their noble work that internal security and social order, under the direction of local magistracies, might be compatible with the vigor and unity and the boundless expansion of the glorious empire they were founding. And all the secession ordinances that have emanated from all the treasonable conclaves that have plotted the ruin of their country, cannot absolve a single American citizen from the allegiance which he owes to that government.

And it is such a government as this, in the full meridian of its imperial greatness, that restless and ambitious men are attempting to destroy. Everywhere upon the land and upon the sea aegis of protection has shattered millions of freemen in security and happiness. Under the mild influence of its beneficent institutions it was bounding forward in its glorious career of prosperity and greatness. The splendid monuments of advancing civilization and enterprise, fostered by the benign influence of free government, were teeming on every hand, and far to the westward stretching wide in primeval wilderness the grand old forest and uncultured prairie were tempting on her hardy sons to new conquests of secure and prosperous industry. And of all upon whom its blessings, like the genial showers of Heaven, were descending, not a man could say that that government had wronged or oppressed him. And is this land, so fair and once so happy, to be denuded in blood, and this heritage of ours, around which cluster so many precious memories, and so many cherished hopes, to be overwhelmed in ruin because the ambitious aspirations of certain gentlemen have been rejected, and a public magistrate, distasteful to the views of a portion of our citizens, has been chosen by the people, under the forms of the Constitution, to administer the government for a limited term? Is this the hope of the world, and this was designed to endure forever—to be wrapped in flames like the grand and massive temple of the Ephesians, in order that the names of the incendiaries who lighted the torch, may live in an immortality of infamy, and hand down their names to posterity, blasted though they be, with the execrations of all mankind?

This nation cannot consent or passively submit to its own dismemberment. Kentucky cannot consent to become the border between separate and hostile governments, and the theatre of their bloody and interminable wars. For who can hope for peace in such an event, or believe that when the restraints and safeguards of a common government shall be removed, with all the alleged causes of discontent remaining, and infinitely intensified, its rankling and disaffected members can lay aside without conflicts too horrid to be contemplated, and which will only terminate when vitality shall be extinct. Our country is by nature indissoluble. Everywhere—all over it—in its grand and changeless physical features—the eternal hand of Heaven has stamped the impress of its unity. If I may appropriate the language of one of America's most illustrious living orators (Mr. Everett)—"The swarming millions who throng the course of our noble rivers and their tributaries may consent to exchange the charter they hold from the hand of Heaven for a bit of parchment signed at Montgomery or Richmond, but it can only be when the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, which form the eastern and western walls of the imperial valley, shall sink to the level of the sea, and when the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow back to their fountains."

And in such a struggle as this, involving results so momentous to the nation and to this commonwealth, must the burning words of shame be spoken that some of Kentucky's sons in arms against her, and in sympathy with her enemies? In the political theories of the secession school, State authority and State action have been constantly held to be paramount and supreme and of binding force and obligation upon every citizen, and bitter and fierce have been the curses they have hurled at those patriotic and heroic men of Tennessee and Virginia, and other States, who have refused to bow in submission to the behests of Legislatures and conventions which defied the will of the people, and thousands of whom, driven from their homes by a storm of persecution, have sought a refuge and asylum here. These men, we have been told, should have adhered to their States, and supported their action, whatever might have been their individual sentiments, and however devoted may have been their love for the Union against which they were committed to revolt. But Kentucky has acted, and her sovereignty has spoken. By an overwhelming vote of a Legislature, which came fresh from her people, and which was elected with immediate reference to the grave questions upon which it was called to act—she has taken her position—a position, too, which involves no conflict of allegiance, but announces her firm and unwavering support of her Government, and these State sovereignty gentlemen unblinking defy her authority. With them State action is omnipotent and irresistible, and when it comes in aid of treason and rebellion but powerless in the support of loyalty to the Government of which we form a part.

It has been reserved for these Kentucky statesmen to give the grand climax to the pestilent and wicked heresies which had their origin in Charleston, some thirty years ago, and which we supposed had culminated in the secession movement of the present day. They have gone far beyond the original apostles of their despicable faith. South Carolina, in 1832, very modestly assumed the right in virtue of her inherent and reserved sovereignty as a State, to annul the laws of Congress which she might choose to regard as unconstitutional, and to which she might find it inconvenient to submit, while still retaining a member of the Union. And the only advance she has made in the intervening period, has been to deduce her constitutional right to throw off the Union altogether. But these State rights theorists of ours have expanded these doctrines to their logical results, as if to demonstrate, by a practical illustration, the utter social disorganization to which they inevitably lead, and they have discovered that, as a State—as one of the members of the Union—has a right, in virtue of its sovereignty, to annul the laws, and throw off the authority of the common government, so each citizen has similar powers, springing from his individual and personal sovereignty, in reference to the government of a State. And to carry into practical operation this deduction of theirs, which seems fairly to result from the premises, they have recently assembled in Russellville, some forty or fifty in number, without authority from any one, and representing nobody but themselves, and having aggregated their respective personal sovereignties into the form of a small confederation, have solemnly nullified all the laws of this Legislature, repudiated the taxes imposed by the State, and deliberately excommunicated the entire State government, and seceded from its authority. Even His Excellency, the Governor, has not escaped them, but has been decapitated among the rest. It was of no avail that he had faithfully vetoed all the laws to which they objected, and put forth his whole constitutional power to arrest their passage. He should have sought some extra-constitutional means to have resisted the action of this obstinate body. He must suffer for his remissness, and off flies the gubernatorial head. And while we are sitting here, supposing that we are passing laws, and sending them up to the Governor for his approval, we are actually informed that we are all *functus officio*, and that all power and dominion within this Commonwealth is in the hands of Governor Geo. W. Johnson and his council of ten—a Governor for whom no human being in the State ever voted, and a council who appointed themselves. These, sir, are the fruits of secessionism—thus practically illustrated and developed—social disintegration, the upturning of all the foundations of government and order, resulting, at last, in anarchy and ruin. Can there be a hope for the preservation of civil and religious liberty, and the maintenance of free popular government upon this contingent of the uprising of a free and outraged people to crush out these pestilent heresies forever?

These States rights gentlemen have been clamorous, too, against those efforts of the government to preserve its existence, which they have been pleased to denounce as coercion. Coercion was not to be endured when it meant the maintenance of the laws by a power competent to their enforcement, and required submission upon the part of the people to the authority of their own government. But when the question is, whether Kentucky shall be coerced into submission to the authority of a bogus government, with which she does not recognize, whose existence she does not recognize, and whose assumptions she has ever repelled, their secession all vanishes, and they are ready to engage in the unwholesome work. We have heard much of the horrors of subjugation. "Would you fight your Southern brethren, and aid in subjugating the South?" This is the soft appeal to our tender sensibilities, which has been ringing in our ears ever since the war began. And yet these

very men are ready to fight Kentucky, and to unite with her invaders, with flame and faggot, to subjugate and conquer their own native land.

Never before has the manhood and chivalry of Kentucky been invoked to action amid circumstances and events which should so thrill and fire the heart of every patriot. And I am proud to know that while some have been indifferent, and some have been false, thousands of true and chivalric men have responded to the call of their country. In some regions of the State the ardent and indomitable spirit which burned in the hearts of our fathers, whose deeds of valor have made the name of Kentucky illustrious throughout the world, seems to have awakened in their sons at the first blast of the tocsin. And never did the mustering clansmen of the Highlands come forth from copse and heath and glen when summoned by the clarion notes of their chieftain to follow the fiery cross with firmer step or more dauntless spirit, than have these true-hearted and fearless men gathered around the insulted standard of their country. We have fought upon distant fields before, but now, for the first time in all our glorious history, the tramp of the foeman pollutes our soil, and we are called to defend and shield from desecration our hearthstones and our homes. We must conquer or be enslaved, and bow our freeborn necks to take the yoke. Let us, then, arouse with the heroic spirit of freemen and—

"Strike for our altars and our fires;
Strike for the green graves of our sires—
God and our native land."

And when the invader shall be driven back from our limits, the mission of Kentucky will not yet be ended, but side by side with the brave men from our sister States of the North, who have responded to our call and hurried to our rescue, Kentuckians will follow wherever patriot hands shall bear forward the glorious flag of our country. And as the armies of the Republic advance, thousands of true and loyal men, who have been crushed beneath the heel of violence and revolution, will greet their deliverers and will hail with wild shouts of joy the starry emblem of their country. No nobler cause than ours ever nerved the arm of the patriot. It is a war of government against anarchy, of law and order against violence and confusion, of regulated liberty against wild and unbridled license, of nationality against disintegration, and of loyalty against treason. Upon its issue depends the fate of an empire, and the destinies of millions of men. Its result must determine whether a nation shall live in all the halcyon glories of the future which Heaven has spread before it, or perish forever, torn from its high place by the hand of violence, and go down in ruins amid the sombre gloom of centuries. In such a struggle may the smiles of Heaven light up our banners wherever they may stream, and "may God defend the right."

The following resolutions were adopted in the Lower House of Congress, on the 3rd inst. They were offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana.

Whereas, Henry C. Burnett, a member of the House from Kentucky, is an open rebel against the Government of the United States—

Resolved, That said Henry C. Burnett be, and he is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary, which has accrued since the close of the extra session.

CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS.—We copy the following from the Mobile Advertiser of the 24th ult.:

We are informed on good authority that private despatches, received in this city last night, from Handsboro, state that the steamer Oregon put in there last evening and reported the capture of the steamers California, of the mail line, the Lewis, the John Briggs, and one other vessel.

We hope the report is not well founded, but fear it is, as the Gulf was known to be filled with Lincoln gunboats. The steamers, except the Lewis, left here yesterday morning.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th day of Nov., 1861, which, if not called for in two months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, John	Layton, John
Both, J. M.	Larimore, John
Craige, Mrs. Bettie	McDonald, A.
Crutcher, Wm. G.	Marshall, B.
Cook, Albert L.	Myers, James
Clarke, J. F.	Nail, Miss Judith
Curan, Thomas	Newman, Mrs. Nancy
Calton, Mrs. Hryet	Philips, Victor
Cason, John Will	Proctor, Miss Doatrix
Ellis, John	Rodgers, Thos. H.
Fahring, Miss Mollie	Stack, Morris
Pallgrave, Henry	Smith, E. H.
Gaines, J. C.	Stout, Dr. J. E.
Guthrie, Geo. W. [2]	Stout, W. M.
Gordon, Wm.	Smith, Dr.
Gates, Wm.	Thompson, H.
Hughes, Sam. L.	Taylor, Miss Betty
Hill, John	
Herrill, Henry	Vaughan, Miss Bettie
Hoesmith, Mrs. Eliza	
Hansboro, Miss H. H.	Willis, S. T.
Johnson, W. R.	Williams, Sidney
Johnson, Geo. W.	Wissal, Joseph
	Vare, H. P.
	White, Josiah

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

December 3d, 1861.

Georgetown Stage Line!

S. WOLVERTON has permanently established a

DAILY LINE OF STAGES

From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10½ o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route.

Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel.

[Nov. 30, 1861—tf.]

F. D. REDDISH'S

New Tailoring Establishment.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. V. Voorhis, on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's Store, I intend to carry on the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Nov. 27, 1861—1w2m.

F. D. REDDISH.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it: it will never show when put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commands it to everybody."—Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

The United Prayer-meeting of the several churches will be held in the Methodist Church this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH FOR 1861.

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES & CO., November, 1861. Frankfort, Ky.

TROUBLE AT CASEVILLE, KY.—The steamer Golden State, which left Paducah on Friday evening last, was met at Cave-in-Rock, by a messenger, who informed Capt. King that there was a body of six hundred rebels at Caseville, awaiting the arrival of his boat and the Charley Bowen, intending to seize them on their arrival. The Golden State immediately put back to Paducah, when Gen. Smith ordered a gunboat with two hundred infantry and a company of cavalry to proceed to Caseville to dislodge the rebels.

In the absence of John J. Roberts, former clerk of the joint committee on Enrollments—he being a soldier in the Federal army—the undersigned have appointed Jos. B. Lewis to fill the vacant clerkship. Members of the Legislature, and others having business with the committee on Enrollments, will, at all times during session hours, find Mr. Lewis, the clerk, in the committee room of the Senate, who will be prepared to give any information desired with regard to bills which have come to the hands of the committee on Enrollments.

W. C. GILLISS, Clerk Joint Com. E. B. BACHELLER, Clerk H. Branch

It is announced in a dispatch from Washington, that Gen. Benham has been placed under arrest for permitting Floyd and his men to escape, after complete arrangements had been made for their capture by Gen. Rosecrans. It is charged that if Gen. Benham had obeyed his instructions and carried out his part of the scheme, Floyd and his entire command would now be prisoners.

The Covington Journal, a State Rights journal, alluding to the Convention recently held at Russellville, by which Geo. W. Johnson was appointed Provisional Governor of Kentucky, calls it a "revolutionary movement," and says: "We need scarcely add that we regard the movement as not only ill-advised but utterly indefensible."

MR. SEWARD FOR A BLOODLESS WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard writes:

Let me give you a few sentences from the sage of Auburn, which I can vouch for, which I know to be uttered. Said he, "The effective part of the war, on our side, is over. There may be more fighting, but the less of it the surer we are of speedy peace. Every battle saved, which can be honorably avoided, is a gain to the cause of the Union. The real danger is over. If we escape danger in our foreign affairs all will be well."

The committee appointed by the Vermont Legislature to examine into its Personal Liberty Bill, has reported, declaring it in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and the bill was accordingly repealed by the Legislature.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The Seventh Annual meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society was held at the Agricultural Rooms in Frankfort, on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, 1861.

The President, L. J. Bradford in the chair.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report and the Biennial report to the Legislature, were read and approved.

The Financial condition of the Society was shown to be as follows, viz:

Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$7,295.63
Premiums on hand	680.00
Due by Warren Co. Ag. Society	700.00
Total	\$8,675.63

On motion of Bruno J. Clay, the rule requiring nominations for officers to be made by the members of the respective districts was suspended, and they were made without reference to the districts.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Col. L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, was unanimously re-elected President.

Col. Bradford, upon taking the Chair, said:

"That when he reached the city he had no idea of a re-election. He thought two years a sufficient term of service for any individual, as it was a serious task upon the time of any one who had private avocations demanding his attention, while the term was all sufficient to him to do such good as he might be able to carry out by his suggestions. The office was one of high honor, and he regretted that circumstances had prevented the holding of two annual fairs during his term of service, as then he should have felt himself justified in declining a re-election."

Last fall, looking to our fairs to be held in September, he had taken an extensive trip, during which he visited Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Canada, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and interchanged opinions and views with distinguished agriculturists and mechanics. It was arranged that delegates from each of these localities should meet at Louisville, in September, and discuss questions of vital importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the people of our country. The fair was not held, as our most experienced friends deemed it inexpedient, though his individual opinion was different; but he has since had every reason to believe that the postponement was most judicious."

He spoke of the tobacco fair of Louisville as having added two millions to the agricultural value of the staple in our State, while it had increased in many sections at least 50 per cent. The President said he should take an early opportunity to suggest to the Board the policy of arranging for a more extended collection of agricultural and mechanical statistics, by holding correspondence with sheriffs and others who are able to give information. By this means the number of crops, the prospects of future yields, and the general condition of our productive industry, could be collected, put in tabular form, and by publication in the press, be made known to all who are interested. By the same, or other agencies, the most recent inventions, and their practical value, could be promulgated extensively where the knowledge would do the most good."

P. Swigert, of Franklin county, was elected Vice President for the First District; J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson, Vice President for the Second District, and Jno. G. Holloway, Vice President for the Third District.

DIRECTORS.
First District—O. H. Burbridge, of Bourbon; Zeb. Ward, of Woodford; Dr. L. P. Tarleton, of Fayette; Caleb Walton, of Harrison; and J. H. G. Bush, of Clarke.
Second District—G. Mallory, of Jefferson; S. T. Drane, of Shelby; Geo. Denny, of Garrard; Alf. Allen, of Letcher; and Felix G. Murphy, of Nelson.
Third District—Jno. P. Campbell, Sr. of Christian; E. B. Rafter of Caldwell; Edward Ramsey of Muhlenberg; R. C. Harrod, of Union, and J. J. Towler, of Henderson.

The Society then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society met at 2 o'clock.

On motion, the salary of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year was fixed at \$300.

Col. Jas. S. Wallace was elected Secretary, and Mr. J. W. Tate was re-elected Treasurer.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. Burbridge moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a circular, to be sent to sheriffs and other persons in the several counties, to obtain agricultural statistics, and that the committee offer "The Kentucky Farmer," if published, or some other Agricultural paper, to those who will furnish these statistics; and that the committee also recommend to farmers the importance of insuring their houses, barns, and other property.

Adopted, and Messrs. O. H. Burbridge, Swigert and Bradford, were appointed as the committee.

Col. Bradford also recommended to the Board the offering by the Society of Agricultural papers as premiums; which recommendation will be considered by the Board hereafter.

On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to be called together at any time by the President.

After the regular adjournment, the Board was again called together by the President, Col. Bradford, to acknowledge the receipt of a large number of valuable documents and reports.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of Kentucky State Agricultural Society be gratefully tendered to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the large and valuable collection of Federal Reports presented to us this day, and that we recognize in his attention to the industrial interests of our State, his full conviction that agriculture, in its most comprehensive sense, is the basis of all individual, State and national prosperity.

Resolved, That the fraternal attention of the State Board of Agriculture, evince today by the receipt of a large number of their Reports for the year 1860, and '61, through the agency of their Corresponding Secretary, John H. Cline.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

Messrs. GLENN and SPEED appeared in their seats to-day.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills and resolutions, in which they request the concurrence of the Senate.

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. BAKER moved that a committee be appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill to provide for filling vacancies in certain offices in Pendleton county; adopted.

Mr. BAKER was appointed the committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WALTON—Geological Survey—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of Sidney S. Lyon, Assistant Geologist of Kentucky.

Mr. WALTON said he made the report as instructed by the majority of the committee, but he was in favor of allowing the claim.

Remarks were made by several Senators in relation to the claim and the discharge of the committee.

The committee was discharged, and the memorial was then referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. GOODLOE—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to amend chapter 2, article 2, section 88, of the Civil Code of Practice; ordered to be printed, and made special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins, with the opinion it should not pass. The vote was taken upon concurring in the report of the committee, and it was decided in the negative.

After some debate the question was taken upon ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 10, nays 12.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHILES offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency, propriety, and constitutionality of so amending the laws of this Commonwealth in relation to bridges, ferries, and turnpike roads, as to permit all baggage wagons, trains, cars, ambulances, horses and mules of the armies of the United States of America, and of the State of Kentucky, to pass and repass over said bridges, ferries, and turnpikes without the payment of toll; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement, and of transferring the business of that department to the supervision of the Treasurer; and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WALTON offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary committee to bring in a bill to abolish the equity and criminal courts in the 1st and 4th Judicial districts; adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

"A bill to amend the registration laws." Was on motion of Mr. GROVER, postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend an act to amend the common school law fixing the number of school days in a month; passed.

An act to change the line between the counties of Barren and Allen; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

An act to permit John L. Chism to peddle in Marion, Taylor and Adair counties without license; referred to the Finance committee.

An act to authorize the sale of Stanton's Revised Statutes; referred to Finance committee.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 31 in Rockcastle county; passed.

An act to divide school district No. 16, in Meade county; passed.

An act for the benefit of district schools referred to the committee on Education.

An act concerning common schools referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sec. 5 of the Civil Code of Practice; referred to the committee on Code of Practice.

THE HOUSE RESOLUTION.

To authorize an additional blanket to the volunteers of Kentucky in the field. [For resolution see proceedings of H. R. of yesterday.]

Mr. GROVER moved that the resolution be referred to the Military committee.

Messrs. ALEXANDER, McHENRY and SPEED opposed the reference.

Mr. GROVER withdrew his motion to refer.

After some further remarks on the resolution, made by several gentlemen.

Mr. WORKINGTON then made the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on Military Affairs, to report to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The resolution was advocated by several gentlemen.

The motion to refer was then rejected by yeas 10, nays 11.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 21, nays 2.

When Mr. GILLISS' name was called, he said—that having been absent in the committee room necessarily until the moment of calling the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, he had hoped that the Senate would either have amended the resolution, or have consented to the motion to refer it to the Military committee, with instructions to report on to-morrow, neither of which has been consented to. And while Senators admit on this floor that portions of the Kentucky volunteers have two blankets already, whilst others have one only; the effect of the resolution, in its present shape, in his opinion, would be to give the "additional blanket" to each class alike—the class with two, as well as that class with one; and as those who are pressing this resolution with such haste, as to preclude the proper modification, thus by the resolution an equality in the public benefactions can be dispensed to all alike. He could not, as a friend to the soldier, consent to such an inequality. He voted no.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received by Mr. GAITHER, Secretary of State, nominating the following gentlemen as notaries public:

F. E. Congleton, Bath county; George Wythe Lewis, E. P. Bowman, Franklin county; M. E. Evolving, Benji. C. Keiser, Wm. B. Eatham, Fayette county; P. A. Blackwell Henderson, Co. J. M. Vaughan, Henry L. Pope, W. W. Dickson, Robert S. Evans, Jas. M. Clarke, Saml. A. Miller, Jefferson county; Charles W. Stewart, G. E. Hamilton, Kenton county; R. M. Haydock, McCracken county; W. L. Pearce, Mason county; T. H. Miles, Wm. Johnson, Nelson county; R. A. C. Martin, Shelby county.

The message was taken up, and the nominations were advised and consented to.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported a number of bills, correctly enrolled, and also a resolution in relation to the condition of Northeastern Kentucky which were signed by the SPEAKER and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

RESPONSE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the response of Quartermaster General Dudley, to the resolution of Mr. READ offered on yesterday, ordered to be printed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. ASHE, BURMAN, (remonstrance,) BURNAM, V. B. YOUNG, and MORROW, and appropriately referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the special order, which was a bill to amend the law with regard to commissioners' sales; referred to a select committee.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations to whom the same had been referred, reported the following resolution, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass viz:

Resolved, That this Legislature do recognize the action of the Provisional Government, lately established at Russellville, Ky., by which George W. Johnson was made the Governor of Kentucky, and that our sympathies are with them and their cause.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question, adopted.

This resolution was then rejected—yeas, 0; nays, 75.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—For the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, clerk of the Bullitt circuit court; passed.

Same—For the benefit of the personal representative of R. F. Samuels, deceased; passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—To amend the 23d section, chapter 84, concerning Roads and Passways; passed.

State, nominating the following gentlemen as notaries public:

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Same—For the benefit of the personal representative of R. F. Samuels, deceased; passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—To amend the 23d section, chapter 84, concerning Roads and Passways; passed.

Same—In regard to the duties and powers of assessors of tax. [Assessors to use list of preceding year, in the absence of other evidence of kind of property, in taking in taxable property of persons engaged in the services of either the Federal or Confederate armies.]

Mr. FINLEY moved that the provisions of the bill should not operate against those whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

On motion, the bill and amendment were recommitted to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. SPARKS—Revised Statutes—For the benefit of the marshal of the town of Owen. [Allowed to appoint a deputy.] passed.

Mr. BUSH—Revised Statutes—For the benefit of W. S. Gibbs, late sheriff of Hancock county.

Mr. ENGLAND moved to amend the bill so as to make its provisions apply to Jake Rice, late sheriff of Carter county; adopted.

Mr. MORROW moved to make its provisions apply to W. D. Black, late sheriff of Pulaski county; adopted.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unobtainable by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, **JAMES KENNEDY.**

HAVESBORO, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Direct,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me one. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Fuller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of my Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had no good effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

As a single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PECKS!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, trunks, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Advised by
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

"SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marill wdtwly.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing,
(On Merri Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER,
RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:
For Writing—\$1.50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.
For Book-keeping—\$2.50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:
From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.
We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say that the improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James R. Watson, James M. Todd,
H. G. Banta, W. H. Gray,
Ben. G. Meek, Mary W. Todd,
H. Rodman, Jan. R. Page,
Nelson Alley, Jno. C. Bates,
W. C. Sneed, Arabella Welch,
John W. Pruett, M. A. Gay,
Geo. Wythe Lewis, T. N. Lindsey.

October 14, 1861-4f.

W. H. KEENE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.
Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Yucca" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortment and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. (mar4 wdtwly) **W. H. KEENE.**

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!
THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin county is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.
The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government is received. It is therefore earnestly called upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as business due to 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must receive tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. B. INTRA,
Sept. 12, 1861-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$600 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLEE and MERRITT CONDON did on the 5th inst. kill and murder Mrs. Emeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Sallee and Merritt Condon, and their delivery to the jail of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **B. MAGOFFIN.**
Thos. B. McNease, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
James Sallee is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes, and fair complexion.
Merritt Condon is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5 1/2 feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.
D. W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters at Frankfort; one month's pay in advance allowed; 160 acres of land and \$100 bounty at end of war.

Reference to Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Anderson of Louisville; Gen. P. Dudley, J. L. Temple, and H. C. Switzer, of Frankfort.
Three companies are now in Camp.
Oct. 9th, 1861-4f.

Vacant Lots for Sale.
I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. **THOS. A. THEOBALDS.**
July 23-wdtwly.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yellow Pine, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.
The Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. **JOHN C. BATES.**
September 3, 1860-4f.

J. J. BUTLER'S
EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carmines, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION)—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are finally to be thrown away before half consumed.

The Carmines may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
No. 32, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

KEENE & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of cartage.

April 10, 1861-by.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil
HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANAL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES of Wm. F. Simral, No. 408, Main Street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., all of which are selected from the best of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simral), will conduct the business of the House for the oil and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGEE, Treasurer,
Aug. 19, '61. **K. C. C. M. & O. M. C.**

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.
35 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio, is a well wooded tract of 12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is a black rich loam; no better tobacco land in the State; good frame house with 8 rooms; good orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, &c.; good hedge fence; large barn; wagon and corn house; 2 good wells; and healthy neighborhood. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can make more than the annual payments of the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good healthy and ready to move. The Sheriff of the said county home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miamiburg, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.
Oct. 15, 1861-3tdw42w.

BININGERS
OLD LONDON DOCK
GIN

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schmapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale by **D. S. BARNES & CO.**, No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use. nov23 wdtwly.

SOMETHING NEW!
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerrotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction guaranteed.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced. The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-wdtwly.

Telegraph Office Removed.
THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change. **T. C. KYTE,**
Jan 7-4f.

WANTED.
2,000 POUNDS LIVE GEES FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.
Feb 18 **A. G. CAMMACK.**

25 BBLs. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Switzer, and for sale by **W. H. KEENE.**

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank, \$32,325 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,490 89
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
\$124,816 00

LIABILITIES.
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,225 59
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 200,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 66,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value, 36,626 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00
Total assets, \$936,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,930 83

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, '60-4f.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y,
On the 1st of January, 1861.

NAME and location of the company is the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114, Broadway, New York. No Capital Stock.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and deposited Balances, \$31,951 05
Real Estate, including fixtures owned by the Company, 136,449 95
Par Value. Cost Val.
Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds, 30,000 18,900 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, 5,000 5,000 00
N. Y. Central R. R. Bonds, 5,000 4,622 99
Albany City Water Bonds, 50,000 50,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L'n, 25,000 25,233 75
American Lx. Bank Stock, 10,000 10,125 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock, 10,000 10,762 50
Merchants Bank Stock, 10,000 16,868 74
Shoe and Leather B'k Stock, 10,000 11,012 40
Bank of America Stock, 14,500 15,950 11
Bank of the Republic Stock, 1,500 1,800 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock, 22,400 24,888 75
U. S. Five per cent. Stock, 50,000 51,757 50
Loans on Stock, 50,000 53,700 00
Bonds and Mortgages, 682,355 33
Premium Notes on Life policies, bearing interest, 756,057 85
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1861, 58,371 05
Rents accrued up to January 1st, 1861, 2,163 36
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861, 22,414 74
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, 33,986 30

LIABILITIES.
No Liabilities to Banks.
Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$36,000 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.
Losses retained, believed to be fraudulent or unjust, 1,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest, 19,845 95
Dividend declared and credited to the parties entitled to them, but not payable by the charter, 755,444 00
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life, \$15,728,159 00
Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, \$623,850 00
Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss.
Morris Franklin, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million Four Hundred Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven and Four-tenths One Hundredth Dollars, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.

Affirmed and sworn this Fourth day of February, 1861, before me.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
PLINY FREEMAN,
F. C. BOWMAN, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, July 1, 1861.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Aug. 21-wdtw4w.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

STATEMENT and condition of this Company, July 1, 1860.
Paid up Cash Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, \$3,304,125
Invested in this country, over, 900,000
Yearly revenue, over, 2,600,000
There are several material differences between the policies issued by this Company and those issued by the Companies—all of them being for the benefit of the insured.

Policies in this Company will be issued on liberal terms, and losses promptly adjusted by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
May 29, 1861. For Frankfort and vicinity.

LOOK AT THIS!
J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
September 3, 1860-wdtw4f.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled on any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my coal Yard in Frankfort. feb2 4f.

S. BLACK.

TO THE JUDGES
OF THE
COUNTY COURTS OF KENTUCKY.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State not now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quarter-master General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid here on the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Frankfort, August 3, 1861.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!
BY
CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE

HARTFORD CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72.
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio, \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81
In Wisconsin, 106,955 07 Indiana, 146,837 81
In Kentucky, 204,939 40 Illinois, 448,327 81
Missouri, 384,518 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21
Iowa & Minn, 101,399 46 Kansas & Neb, 19,945 77
Penn. & Va, 51,595 82 Ark. & Ala., 23,945 09
Mississippi & Alabama, \$22,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company, in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1860.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its propriety and condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.
Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may be called upon to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN,
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD,
CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane, \$5,000
Thomas P. Thornton, 5,000
Joseph H. Davies, 5,000
William G. Craig, 5,000
John C. Herndon, 5,000
John T. Pendleton, 1,500
\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. O. SNEED, M. D.
July 1, 1860-4f. **H. WINGATE, Agent,**
Frankfort Branch Bank.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.
2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.
3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. C. ALBYN, Secretary.
J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort,
July 1, 1860-by.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

I F you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

WINE, LIQUORS, & C.,
OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at
accl **GRAY & TODD'S.**

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore:

1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. *Further resolved*, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.